

STILL BADLY MIXED

Uncertainty Concerning the German Election Not Yet Dispelled.

ANALYSIS OF THE RETURNS RECEIVED

Social Democrats Acknowledged to Have Made Large Gains.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS ARE HOPEFUL

They Expect to More than Make Up their Losses on the Reballot.

FATE OF THE ARMY BILL IS UNDECIDED

Lessons Which the Election Have Taught—Noticeable Increase in the Growth of Socialism—Austrian Comment on the Balloting.

Berlin, June 17.—Returns from 348 of the districts where elections for members of the Reichstag were held on Thursday, received up to 5 o'clock this evening, show the election of forty-nine centrists, thirty-seven conservatives, twenty-four social democrats, seventeen national liberals; nine centrists in favor of the bill, four volkspartei, thirteen poles, six Alsatians, three anti-Semites and three wide, with 108 rebalots necessary. No Reichists have yet been elected.

Analysis of the Reballots.

An analysis of the rebalots shows that the social democrats and national liberals will figure chiefly in them, with the Reichists and centrists a long way behind. The defeat of the Reichists appears to be irrevocable. Their organs admit the crushing character of the disaster, but the Berlin Freisinnige Zeitung finds comfort in predicting that the ultimate poll of the party, combined with the volkspartei, centrists and socialists, will form an overwhelming obstacle against the army bill and the Hane compromise. It is certain that if the plebiscite were to decide the fate of the government the enormous socialist vote already cast would determine that. But the army bill will depend upon filial party combinations, regarding which it is still hazardous to attempt to form any definite conclusion. Herr Richter himself says it is doubtful whether a majority against the bill can yet be inferred from the ascertained results.

In calculating what accession of strength the socialists will gain in the Reichstag the fact must be remembered that the whole force of the party has always hitherto been polled on the first ballot, whereas other parties, through anti-socialist coalitions, show the greatest strength on rebalots. It was thus in 1890, when the freisinnige party won in all thirty-five of the rebalots between them and the socialists. About eighty socialists will stand in the coming rebalots and it is a rational estimate to credit them with securing twenty-six more seats. Before the elections Herr Voimor, one of the sanest heads of the party, predicted that forty of his colleagues would appear in the new Reichstag.

Increase of Socialism.

What ought to concern the government quite as much as the increase of the socialists in parliament is the development of socialism throughout the country. Chancellor von Caprivi held conferences with the emperor on last Thursday and last evening, reporting to his majesty the character of the returns. It is rather significant that the semi-official organs today recur to suggestions as to how to curb the popular vote.

Regarding the centrists, the recent setbacks do not appear likely to seriously affect their strength. The party may lose fifteen seats and still remain the most solid party in the house. If, after the rebalot, the centrists in favor of the bill appear fifteen strong, it will not greatly affect the fighting power of the main section of the party.

Both the conservatives and national liberals are coming out better than it was expected they would, both having to fight numerous rebalots against the socialists. These two parties must rely upon co-operation in order to defeat their common enemy. The national liberals have the best chance in the rich manufacturing districts like Elberfeld, Dusseldorf, Mannheim, Darmstadt and Bochum, where they succeeded in pulling their candidates through to a rebalot.

Social Democrats. The socialist leaders purposed issuing directions giving minute instructions as to how the members of the party should vote on the rebalot, but decided today that broad moral principles alone should guide them in their tactics. If the candidates of the party who stand in the rebalots pledge themselves to resist attacks upon popular suffrage and to oppose an increase of the army and an increase of the taxation affecting the masses, the socialists may vote for or against them, or, if they abstain from voting, the socialists in Vienna will make a demonstration in celebration of the success of their German brethren.

The Austrian official papers hold that the results of the election are alarming. The Deutsche Zeitung says: "Germany can only be saved by a strong hand. It is time that Caprivi should show that the future of Germany is safe in his care."

A portion of Schoeideimuhl, a manufacturing town of Prussia, is sinking in consequence of the boring of an artesian well. The inhabitants of the district in danger, which covers several squares, will be compelled to leave their homes. Three government engineers have gone to the scene to try to prevent the ruin of the town.

Dr. von Rottenburg and his wife, daughter of Hon. William Walter Phelps, ex-minister to Germany, have returned to Berlin. They have taken a residence on Neue Wittelmsstrasse.

Last Returns.

The returns have almost ceased coming in, although reports from thirty districts are still lacking. At 12 o'clock the army bill parties and Guelphs had eighty-three seats, the opposition parties eighty-five. All depends upon the second balloting. The government has decided to exert all its influence to induce all the factions favorable to the bill to unite against the Reichists, social democrats and centrists at the bye elections, which will be held about one week from tomorrow. Second ballots will be necessary, it is estimated, in almost 300 districts. The returns received so far have not been complete enough to render possible accurate predictions of the result.

Of the thirty-four districts from which all the figures bearing on the second ballot have been received, it appears certain that the

clericals will win twenty-five; the social democrats two; the national liberals, conservatives and agrarians six, and the particularists one. Radical unionists are expected to gain several more seats.

Poor Showing of the Reichists.

All the day reports from the constituencies have continued to give evidence of the collapse of Eugene Richter's radical party. The South German democrats, with whom the Reichists joined hands at the opening of the campaign to fight more effectively against the army bill, have secured five seats, one of them from the national liberals. Not a dispatch has been received to indicate that the Reichists have carried a constituency on the first ballot. This failure is due partly to the fact that the radicals, who deserted Richter to make a government campaign under the banner of the radical union, were the cream of the old party consisting of Irchow, hardly a conspicuous deputy stood by Richter after the dissolution of the Reichstag, Ricker, Broemel, Hinze, Barth, editor of the Union, Siemens and Hamel deserted at once to the government. The dissidents are known to have elected two deputies and to have the best chances of electing seven or eight more on the second ballot. The Reichists, as far as can be ascertained, will return to Berlin probably with nearly 100 deputies. The government clerical-agrarian movement under Freiherr Scholmer-Ald and Freiherr von Huene has shown few evidences of success. Nine independent clericals have been elected, but of this number only five are declared advocates of the army bill.

Conservatives and free conservatives, as was expected, are suffering no losses. They will enter the Reichstag with about eighty-five seats together. The social democrats are still triumphant at the expense of the Reichist radicals.

Hopes of the Government. In general the advantages gained by the government are to be found in the prospect that some ten radical unionists who voted against the army bill and who would now favor it, have good prospects of sitting in the next Reichstag and that the anti-Semite representation, partially favorable to the government, bids fair to be greatly increased. If the national liberals, free conservatives and the conservatives make a binding cartel in all close districts they will be able to rally fully 175 votes for the government at the opening of the Reichstag.

Both Chancellor von Caprivi and Count Botho von Huene, Prussian minister of the interior, have been rescued from their apathy and have set the bureaucratic machinery of the government in operation to this end.

Late Returns. The returns received since 2 o'clock this morning are: Mecklenburg-Strelitz—Count Schwerin-Wolgast, conservative, elected. The seat was represented in the last Reichstag by a radical, who voted against the army bill, although in the present campaign he favored it. The result therefore is a gain for the government.

Arensberg-Olpe—Editor Fusangie, independent clerical, against the army bill, elected to succeed himself.

Landen—Herr von Dent, national liberal, elected to succeed himself.

Wolmstedt—Jacob Hosing, national liberal, elected to succeed himself.

Aachen—Dr. Beck, clerical, elected to succeed himself.

Delmenhorst—Count von Galen, clerical, elected to succeed himself.

Haddersleben—Gustav Johansen, elected to succeed himself. He is a bitter opponent of the army bill.

Baden-Danten—Linden, clerical, favorable to the bill, elected to succeed himself. His re-election was bitterly opposed by the Lieber clericals because he voted for the army bill at the last reading. He was elected virtually by national liberal votes.

Landau—Dr. Buerklin, national liberal, elected to succeed himself.

Neuwied—Herr von Baber, clerical, elected to succeed himself.

Waldshut—Pastor Schuler, clerical, elected to succeed himself.

Reutlingen—Frederich Pacheyer, leader of south German democrats, elected to succeed himself.

Elected a Rabid Anti-Prussian. Kethelm—Dr. Siegel, elected to succeed a clerical. Dr. Siegel has been the most picturesque figure of the campaign. He is a rabid anti-Prussian and he wrote so virulently in his paper the Fatherland, during the campaign, that Chancellor von Caprivi made his anti-Prussian editorials the subject of a protest to the Munich government. His majority was 1,070.

Ingstadt—Josef Aichbichler, clerical, elected to succeed himself.

Anrernmunde—Herr von Winterfeldt, conservative, elected to succeed a conservative.

Naugard—Dewitz, conservative, elected to succeed a conservative.

Wittenberg—Herr Leinsiger, conservative, elected to succeed Dr. Dohren, a radical, who voted against the bill. This is a gain for the government.

Strasburg District—Dr. Bostetter, favorable to the bill, elected. His predecessor, a national liberal, was absent from the last reading of the army bill.

Saarburg—Peter Kuechly, Alsatian against the bill, elected to succeed himself.

Landshut—Michael Mayer, clerical, elected to succeed himself.

Braubach—Dr. Lieber, leader of the clericals, elected to succeed himself.

Another Government Gain. Pfarrkirchen—Herr Bachmayer, peasant agrarian league, elected to succeed Herr Haberland, a clerical who voted against the bill and contested the seat against him. Bachmayer is likely to vote for the new army bill, and thus gave the government the gain of another seat.

Thann—Pastor Winterer, Alsatian, who voted against the bill, elected to succeed himself.

Kalbe—Ascherleben—Last reports show that Herr Kessler, social democrat, at first

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

WRATH OF WILLIAM

Europe Waits with Bated Breath for the German Emperor's Next Move.

PERSONAL INCENTIVES TO DISTURBANCE

Family Differences as Potent as Disappointed Ambitions with the Kaiser.

ADVANCE OF SOCIALISM IS DREADED

Growth of the Idea Threatens Revolution in Germany or War.

SERIOUS ASPECTS OF THE SITUATION

Results of the Late Elections Settle the Fate of the Army Bill Beyond Reasonable Doubt and Leave the Future Uncertain.

Paris, June 17.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to THE BEE.]—All European political interest now centers in the results of the German elections, which are impatiently waited for in all the capitals in the old world.

There are two disquieting symptoms. The first is the defeat of the emperor, who unnecessarily took a personal part in the electoral struggle, and the second is the constant progress of socialism, which is gaining ground everywhere in Germany, both in the rural districts and in the cities. The question everybody is asking is: What will the Kaiser do? This no one can answer, probably not even himself. Advice from Berlin state the emperor has been deeply affected by what he calls "the ingratitude of the people." In addition, it is now a public secret that his majesty is on very bad terms with his grandmother, Queen Victoria, because of the projected marriage of the czarowitz. These facts are giving statesmen much anxiety because they are well aware that personal motives have always an influence over the emperor.

May Resort to War to Cure Them.

But more especially does the progress of socialism increase their disquietude. All are convinced that William II is of a pacific temperament, but nearly all believe that if socialism continues to advance, and more especially if it extends to the army, the emperor will be forced to resort to a war in order to win by means of military glory all those who are not yet attacked by socialistic ideas. All the great cities are already lost. If the rural regions are attacked in their turn a revolution will break out in Germany inside of twenty-five years.

The situation has been so changed by the success of the socialists that no one now talks about the adoption of the army bill, the adoption or rejection of which has become a matter of no importance. All realize that the very social fabric of the empire is at stake. It is the general opinion that the army bill will be rejected.

Another Spot for William.

As if it had been done purposely, the Franco-Russian treaty of commerce was signed at Petrohof yesterday by the czar. This is the first treaty of the kind signed by Russia and France since that of 1850, and it is especially significant because Germany is making great efforts to secure a similar treaty with Russia, and is doing so unsuccessfully.

To sum up the situation, the result of the elections diminishes the chances of peace, because it has increased the general anxiety, and yet everybody, the people, the sovereigns, the socialists themselves, desires peace.

JACQUES ST. CRE.

MIQUEL INTERVIEWED.

He Gives His Views of the Recent Elections in Germany.

Berlin, June 17.—Here is an interview with Dr. Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, the man who occupies the most important position in Germany at this time. It is the only ministerial statement at this crisis and is important. Dr. Miquel was asked: "What does your excellency believe, judging from the election returns now known, is the prospect for a government majority in the Reichstag?" "I am not at all certain as to result," he replied promptly, "but it may be that we shall not have a majority in the next Reichstag. There are now few absolute majorities in our favor, and it is possible that on the second balloting all other parties may combine against the government candidates. This would mean defeat in many cases. But his majesty's court is determined that a military bill shall finally become a law. We, of government circles, not only suppose, but know, that to uphold German unity, so has become, this law is essential. We have France and Russia on either side, not in a defensive, but in an offensive position. If we are not stronger than one, at least, of these powers, we can have no certainty of maintaining the unity of the empire. We may be strategically, scientifically, stronger in a military way, but it is not wise to take chances against numerical superiority. France has three times as many men as we, and Russia, for what purpose? To make an alliance which can menace only Germany."

Course of the Government.

"What will the government do in case the law is rejected the second time?" "I cannot now state what means will be taken, but they will be constitutional. When his majesty stated that he would use all means in his power to pass it he meant constitutional means. What trivial reasonings are urged against the bill? I know that the financial strength of the empire can bear this and much more. Germany pays only 21 marks taxes, direct and indirect, which is the lowest rate in the world. France pays 51 marks a head; Belgium and Holland pay far more than Germany. The Germans now pay 6 marks direct taxes. The new law, if passed, will require only one additional mark per head. The opposition is ridiculous. We could raise all the money needed out of tobacco alone. The stability of our great commercial and banking institutions inspires the utmost confidence. Commerce and industry are showing signs of improvement. The recent banking failures in other parts of the world had no injurious effect upon Germany."

Why Germans Fight the Law.

You ask me why Germans fight the law because Germany is not yet completed. The force of national sentiment is not yet distinctly pronounced. Germany has not been united for 1,000 years. The Roman empire was only united at various times under an unusually strong Kaiser. Germany is always inclined to crawl back into small stateshood.

WILL OPEN SUNDAY

Decision of the United States Circuit Court in the World's Fair Case Set Aside.

FINDINGS FOR THE LOCAL MANAGEMENT

Every Gate of the White City by the Lake Will Be Open Today.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER'S OPINION

His Associates on the Bench of the Court of Appeals Agree with Him.

VIEWS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL OLNEY

He Seems to Think that the Government Can Yet Find a Way to Close Down the Exposition on the Sabbath.

MATTES' MISSION.

How a Nebraska Will Advance Interests of the Farmer Abroad.

Chicago, June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An unusual effort will be made during the current year to increase the exportation of the food products of this country into European countries. Hon. John Mattes of Nebraska, special commissioner to Europe, leaves Chicago Tuesday morning for Germany and France to work for this end. Acting under the instructions of Secretary of Agriculture Morton, from whom he received his appointment, Mr. Mattes has just completed a thorough investigation of the system of meat inspection in vogue in this country, having spent the last three weeks at the Armour and Swift packing plants, and he, therefore, goes thoroughly equipped for his work. It seems, despite the law providing for inspection of meats for the export trade, that both Germany and France exact reinspection of these products before they are permitted to enter into competition with like products of the home market. This action is justified by the municipal authorities of these countries by the assertion that meat inspection in this country is imperfect; that meat, made in a scientific manner, and that the home law would become practically inoperative if reinspection was not exacted. This assertion has not been received by the Department of Agriculture with the best of grace.

Meat inspection, it will be remembered, was inaugurated in this country at an enormous expense and to meet the requirements of the German and French governments especially. Instead, the law has fallen short in its intent. Last year, January to June, meat exportations to Germany and France did not aggregate quite \$4,000,000, while to England, where meat inspection is not required, they exceeded \$30,000,000.

This government therefore seeks to have the expense of reinspection cut off, or will have the bureau for meat inspection abolished throughout the country.

Mr. Mattes' Views.

Duri g a talk with Mr. Mattes on his important mission, he said: "When Secretary Morton sent me my commission as special commissioner to Europe with instructions, I sought the best knowledge of my prospective work obtainable. While the inspecting bureaus at Omaha, Kansas City, and other minor stations afforded me much valuable information, it was not paramount with that obtained here in Chicago, because they were not so extensive and perhaps not so perfect in their several departments. Still I found that inspection of meats in this country is made in a thoroughly scientific manner and believe that I shall be able to convince the authorities of the countries that I visit that reinspection is unnecessary. If I succeed in going this it will reduce the cost of exportation and increase the profit for producers. My success in this, however, may depend upon municipal relations of which I have no knowledge."

"Cattle and hogs are inspected in hoof in this country. This is a perfect as it is possible to make it. Scientific returns of the microscopists is employed at all stations under direction of a chief, a practical veterinarian, and the work is such that it could not well be otherwise than thoroughly scientific and in accord with the inspection laws of any country."

Quite an Important Item. Germany is my native home, and my knowledge of the Reichstag leads me to speak advisedly. The country probably prepares from 100,000 to 200,000 cattle for the export trade each quarter. Hence the importance of lopping off export expense or abolishing the inspection bureaus can be seen.

But my mission has to do with another matter, as important to the producer of my native country as the one cited. It is known here that corn can be employed in the manufacture of beer with as good if not better results than barley. Being a practical brewer, I think I shall be able to convince any native countrymen that this is true. Success in this direction means the exportation of millions of bushels of corn to Germany each year, and consequently a largely increased price for this cereal. Corn has become an important factor in the manufacture of beer in this country. There is no good reason why it should not become an equally important factor in the manufacture of beer for the German brewers. It makes a delightful beverage, equally as healthful as barley, and its producing quality is even greater.

"Another time I employ in my work will depend upon my success. Secretary Morton does not intend that I shall burden the taxpayers of the country with unnecessary expense. My work will be to extend the exportation of the products of the farm to European countries to the fullest extent possible. I shall not confine myself to Germany and France alone."

"Another matter will invite no little of my attention. Since coming to Chicago I have made a careful study of the Columbian exposition and I shall endeavor to induce every person to visit it that I can, especially my own countrymen."

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He Seems to Think that the Government Can Yet Find a Way to Close Down the Exposition on the Sabbath.

Chicago, June 17.—Chief Justice Fuller this morning overruled the decision of the federal circuit court which issued the injunction restraining the directors of the World's fair from opening the gates on Sunday. He decides for the United States court of appeals and remands the case to the circuit court for the reversal of its action.

The court room was crowded to the utmost at the interest at the outset gave place to the utmost satisfaction at the close. The decision settles the matter finally, as the only appeal is to the supreme court, which does not meet till October, when the fair will be ended.

The opinion rendered covers only the material points, owing to lack of time. A full decision will be rendered later. The opinion began by overruling the motion of the government counsel to dismiss the appeal from the circuit court on the ground of the nonjurisdiction of the appellate court, as untenable. It was also held that the gift from the United States to the fair was in no sense a charity trust; that, when the grant was made in consideration of a local corporation having expended upwards of \$15,000,000 toward a public enterprise, it was not done for the purpose of obtaining control in it or in part. The restraining order of the circuit court preventing the opening of the gates Sundays must therefore be set aside and the case resumed.

OLNEY ON THE DECISION.

What the Attorney General Has to Say About Justice Fuller's Ruling.

Washington, June 17.—The opinion of the chief justice in deciding that the world's Columbian exposition at Chicago shall be opened on Sunday was received here by a press bulletin early in the afternoon. Attorney General Olney at a late hour this evening had received no official announcement of the fact. He said that his department had a clear record in the case, and had exhausted every legal means to enforce the mandate of congress in the matter. It was generally acknowledged that the act of congress in regard to opening the World's fair on Sunday was couched in language sufficiently dubious to make its intent doubtful, and that both those who favored the opening of the fair on Sunday and those who were opposed to it had plausible ground to stand upon. It seemed to him that the end had now been reached, though he was not entirely sure of any measure which the government might have in the fair would be irreparably damaged by opening the fair on Sundays.

He could not see that any injunction should be thrown in the way of opening the fair on Sunday, but as the matter was in the immediate charge of United States Attorney Milchrist and two able assistants, he had no doubt that they would exhaust every legal means known to law to uphold the intent of congress. While he saw no means in sight, perhaps those who had been more intimately associated with the case than he, would yet discover them.

Other matters of a complicated character, fact would undoubtedly grow out of this decision. For instance, the donation of congress of \$2,500,000 to the fair had been coupled with the condition that the fair should not be open on Sundays. The decision of the Court of Appeals that the fair could open on Sunday, and the well known intent of the local directory to open it on Sundays would seem to rely on their part a disregard for the condition upon which the money was granted. The local directory had already received in round figures \$1,500,000. Could not the government, he asked, now proceed by legal means to collect the money advanced, as the condition upon which it had been received had been forfeited? It was certain to his mind that the government could not now give to the World's fair authority for the \$2,500,000 still retained in the treasury, but which has been appropriated on certain conditions. The condition was that security for the \$500,000 should be given. Up to today this money would have been paid by the government had the security been furnished. It had not been furnished, and so had been retained in the treasury. But now, in view of the decision, even if the security was furnished, the government could not pay out the money to the World's fair people. Doubtless he would be confronted with a proposition to take steps to recover the \$1,500,000 already paid.

Not Sure of His Way.

He had not yet seen the text of the decision or seen published the application upon which the decision was granted. Perhaps entire satisfaction would be impounded to Y. B. the government. Still, he was not entirely clear as to this, and would have to consider the matter more in detail.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Fair; continued H. H. Temperature; South Wind.

Germany's Election Still Unsettled.

Europe Waiting on William.

Confidence Game Neatly Throked.

Council Huffs Local News.

Affairs at South Omaha.

Risks the Firemen Run.

Mosher Pleads Guilty.

Colonel Hitt Clinged Neatly.

Where the School-ma'ams Are Going.

Chicago's Weekly Grist.

For the Wedding of Princess May.

Side Lights on a Busy Life.

Among Recent Books.

Editorial and Comment.

John J. Ingalls Dissects Parties.

Echoes from the Ante Room.

Omaha's Local Trade Reviewed.

Commercial and Financial News.

Where Stagnant Origins.

Henry Stanley Tells Some Stories.

Gravel's Weekly Grist.

Ways and Wants of Women.

Charmers of the Dear Ones.

ARRIVAL OF THE VIKING.

Captain Anderson and His Hardy Crew of Norsemen Reach New York.

New York, June 17.—Hardy Norsemen, Captain Anderson and his crew, after journeying the seas of the banks of Newfoundland, today sailed into the port of New York with the counterpart of the Viking ship of old and were given a reception far different from that their ancestors received years before Columbus landed on the shores of the new world. Rough weather-beaten citizens as they are, tears came to their eyes when they were welcomed in their native tongue by Norwegian-Americans at the pier where their queer craft dropped anchor this afternoon.

The Viking came down the sound from New London, Conn., in tow. Off Sands Point she was met by the steamboat Laura M. Starin with the committee of reception from this city on board. There was a great blowing of whistles and dipping of flags and the band played the Viking march, composed for the occasion. Captain Anderson and his crew, who have imitated the cruise of Leif Ericson and crossed the ocean in an open boat, were taken aboard the Laura M. Starin, where they were welcomed to America by the committee and many of their own countrymen, who live here.

The naval reserves were drawn up on the forward deck when the Norwegians went on the committee boat. The band played the Viking march, and the committee stood ready to receive the voyagers. After luncheon Prof. Boyesen delivered an address of welcome. Captain Anderson replied as follows: "In behalf of the Norwegian citizens who have had this exact reproduction of the Old Viking ship built and sent here under my command I sincerely thank the American citizens for this hearty welcome they have given the Viking. It makes my heart beat quicker than it ever did before to know that our new Viking ship is being given an almost royal reception, and I am sure that it is the feeling of my crew also. We are very proud of being the chosen ones to bring the ship over, and we bring the thanks of Norwegians to all American citizens who have joined in this welcome. I wish to say that the Viking is sent by the people of Norway alone; the Swedish union has nothing to do with it."

Joseph H. Choate then spoke briefly and was followed by Seth Lowe of Columbia college, Captain Secord and ex-Commodore Kain of the New York Yacht club. Then Captain Anderson returned to the Viking and the procession of escort was formed to take the ship to New York. The police followed. The tug John Fuller with the naval reserve followed. Then came the Miantonomah and after her was the navy yard tug Nurkata towing the Viking. After the Viking came the committee boat and the Crystal steamboat with the Norwegian societies from New York and Brooklyn, the steamboats and a score of tug and steam yachts. The boats passed through Hell Gate at 12 o'clock, went down the East river cheered by thousands of people on both banks, under the Brooklyn bridge and rounding the Battery passed up the Hudson to Twenty-third street. Here the Viking cast off the towing line and putting out her thirty-two oars, rowed to Twenty-fourth street, where she dropped anchor.

Hired Girls Triumphant.

Chicago Domestic Boycott Aristocratic Evanescent.

Chicago, June 17.—The hired girls of the aristocratic suburb Evanston, have boycotted the number of the most prominent families of that place and not only will not work in the households that are under the ban, but are doing all they can to prevent places being filled. It is stated this evening that the domestic freeze-out is proving almost effective. The motive of the boycott is revenge. The hired girls are getting back at the women who tried to do away altogether with hired girls some time ago by organizing the Evanston Co-operative Housekeeping association. The co-operative association was a failure, a high-priced chef and irregular deliveries of cooked dishes resulting in financial disaster. Now the woes of the fair stockholders in the ill-starred association are at flood tide, the hired girls' combination having so far proved relentless, they scorning all offers of higher wages and numerous days off.

IN PERUVIAN POLITICS

Lots of Life Exhibited by the Presidential Campaign Now in Progress.

ONE EDITOR WAS ALMOST ASSASSINATED

He Wrote Editorials that the Official Party Took Decided Exceptions To.

BRAZIL'S REVOLUTION STILL IN ACTION

Rebels Make Things Warm on